



Annual Administrative Report 2021-2022



**Department of Economics & Statistics
Nagaland: Kohima**



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**Department of
Economics & Statistics
Nagaland: Kohima**

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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS 2021-2022.

1. Introduction

In 1964, a Statistical unit headed by one Statistical Officer with a nucleus staff was set up under the administrative control of Planning Department to assist the State Planning Machinery on Statistical matters. With the growth of statistical activities and emerging demands for data, this unit was upgraded to a full-fledged Directorate in the year 1969, and subsequently the Directorate was declared as the Nodal agency of the State Government for data collection, dissemination; vide Order No.E&S/GEN/4-27/2009, dated 29th April 2009.

This declaration mandates the Directorate to develop an efficient Statistical System in the State, laying down norms and standards in the field of Statistics. Further, it is accountable to evolve concepts, definitions and methodology for data collection, processing of data and dissemination of its results. It also maintains a comprehensive information system and necessary database to give direction towards consolidation of development process through informed database to achieve its desired results.

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES) functions under the three tier system i.e. State level, District level and Block level. At the State level, the Directorate is the apex body for administrative control and provides technical guidance to all the statistical cells attached to the line Departments and District Statistical Offices. The Secretary to the Government of Nagaland, Department of Economics & Statistics is the administrative head and the Director heads the Directorate. The Director is assisted by Two Additional Directors, Three Joint Directors, 12 Deputy Directors/District Economics and Statistics Officers, 37 Economics and Statistics Officers and a host of technical and ministerial Staff.

The DES has Statistical Cells in 26 major Directorates in Kohima and Dimapur and has attached statistical personnel for effective data collection in coordination with user Departments. Similarly, Census and Surveys of National importance are carried out in coordination with the user Departments.

At the District level, the District Economics and Statistics Officer (DESO) is the head of the office. The DESO is the member secretary in the district level committees relating to statistical matters and is also the District Registrar of Births & Deaths.

With a view to evolve grass-root data collection, Inspector of Statistics (IOS) are posted in 46 Rural Development Blocks to assist the Block Development Officers in data collection, compilation of various statistical reports including preparation of Village Directory.

2. Organizational Structure:

The Department functions under the administrative control of Secretary to the Government of Nagaland, Economics & Statistics who serves as the administrative head while the Director is the Head of the Department. The Directorate under the direction and supervision of the Director coordinates with other Departments in the State and Government of India on all issues pertaining to implementation of statistical surveys and schemes.

The Department has created District Economics & Statistics Offices in the 11 (eleven) Districts, barring Noklak District headed by either Deputy Director or Economics & Statistics Officer designated as District Economics & Statistics Officer (DESO). The DESO who is also the District Registrar of Births & Deaths co-ordinates and supervise all the statistical activities in the District. Further, the Department has created Statistical Cell in 26 Directorates located in Kohima and Dimapur which are manned by statistical personnel deputed from the Department to assist the concerned Department in the collection, compilation, analysis and preparation of various statistical reports. At the Block level, out of the present 74 R.D. Blocks, one Inspector of Statistics is posted in each of the 26 R.D. Blocks to assist and provide guidance to the Block Development Officers in collection, compilation, and analysis of various statistical data particularly in the preparation of Village Directory.

The organizational structure of the Department pertaining to the Technical section, IT section and Establishment section is summarized in the following tables A,B & C.

A. Technical Section

Sl. No.	Name of the Post and Grade	No. of Sanctioned Posts
1	Director (Group A Special Selection Grade)	1
2	Additional Director (Group A Higher Selection Grade)	2
3	Joint Director (Group A Selection Grade)	3
4	Deputy Director (Group A Senior Grade)	12
5	Economics & Statistics Officer (Group A Junior Grade)	37
6	Senior Inspector of Statistics (Group B Junior Grade)	20
7	Inspector of Statistics (Group C)	174
8	Field Investigator (Group C)	233
	Total	482

B. Information Technology (IT) Section

Sl.No.	Name of the Post and Grade	No. of Sanctioned Posts
1	Programme Officer (Group A)	1
2	Computer Operator (Group C)	2
3	Assistant Computer Operator (Group C)	1
	Total	4

C. Establishment Section (Ministerial Staff)

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Sanctioned Posts
1	Registrar	1
2	Superintendent	3
3	Assistant Superintendent	3
4	U.D.A (Directorate)	8
5	U.D.A (District)	8
6	L.D.A (Directorate)	13
7	L.D.A (District)	10
8	Stenographer	5
9	Typist	13
10	Driver	19
11	Grade IV	47
	Total	130

3. Activities and Functions of the Department.

Statistics has assumed great significance today in view of the structural changes that are rapidly taking place in the socio-economic development of a region. Effective implementation of administrative policies and schemes depends upon quantitative and qualitative data in the State. As the State's statistical nodal agency, the Department has been mandated to develop an efficient statistical system in the State, laying down norms and standards in the field of statistics. Further, it is responsible to evolve concepts, definitions and methodology for data collection, processing and dissemination of authentic data, and devise a system to converge multiple data sets so as to ensure unified data for the entire state. It is also accountable for maintaining a comprehensive information system and robust database to give direction towards consolidation of development process through informed database to achieve desired results. The major statistical activities and functions of the Department are briefly described below:

A. Directorate & District Office:	B. Line Department Statistical Cell Activities:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Estimation of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). 2. Estimation of District Domestic Product (DDP) 3. National Sample Survey (NSS – State Sample) 4. Pooling of Central Sample & State Sample (NSS). 5. Vital Statistics (Registration of Births & Deaths) under Civil Registration System (CRS). 6. Economic Census. 7. Compilation of Village Level Developmental Indicator (VLDI). 8. State Budget Analysis. 9. Compilation of Price Statistics including construction of Consumer Price Index (CPI) & Wholesale Price Index (WPI). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture Statistics (Directorate of Agriculture) 2. Horticulture Statistics (Directorate of Horticulture) 3. Irrigation Statistics (O/o the Chief Engineer, Irrigation & Flood Control) 4. Forest & Minor Mineral Statistics (O/o the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Ecology & Environment) 5. Mining & Mineral Statistics (Directorate of Geology & Mining) 6. Livestock Statistics (Directorate of Veterinary & AH) 7. Fishery Statistics (Directorate of Fisheries) 8. Education Statistics (Directorate of School Education)

Table Cont.....

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10. Annual Economic Survey.	9. Health Statistics & MCCD(Directorate of Health & Family Welfare)
11. Construction of Index on Industrial Production (IIP).	10. Road, Housing & Building Statistics (O/o the Chief Engineer, PWD(R&B), Housing)
12. Compilation of State Government Employee Census.	11. Labour & Employment Statistics (Directorate of Employment, Craftsmen & Training)
13. Preparation of State Statistical Abstract.	12. Tourism Statistics (Directorate of Tourism)
14. Preparation of State Statistical Atlas.	13. Crime Statistics (O/o of the Director General of Police, PHQ)
15. Compilation & Publication of Annual Statistical Handbook.	14. Rural Development & Village Level Statistics (Directorate of Rural Development)
16. Gender Statistics.	15. Higher Education Statistics (Directorate of Higher Education)
17. Environmental Statistics.	16. Sericulture Statistics (Directorate of Sericulture)
18. Disaster Management Statistics.	17. Transport Statistics (O/o of the Transport Commissioner & GM, NST)
19. Meteorological Statistics.	18. Factory & Trade Union Statistics (O/o of the Labour Commissioner)
20. Economic Indicator & Human Development Index.	19. Co-operative Statistics (O/o of the Registrar, Co-operation)
21. Housing & Construction Statistics.	20. Industrial Statistics including SSI & ASI (Directorate of Industries & Commerce)
22. Training Division.	21. Public Finance (O/o of the Commissioner Taxes)
23. Coordination, Monitoring & Evaluation of Statistics Cells.	22. Compilation of Monthly Essential Commodity Price (Directorate of Food & Civil Supply).
24. COCSSO (Conference of Central & State Statistical Organization).	
25. Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)	
26. Ad-hoc Surveys	

4. Estimation of Gross State Domestic Product

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics estimates the Gross State Domestic product of the State. In consultation with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, the the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is prepared by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

The estimated figure of the GSDP with 2011-2012 as base year both at current and constant in the new series is given in the Table .1

Year	GSDP (Rs. In lakhs)		G.R of GSDP in %	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
2011-12	1217676	1217674		
2012-13	1412127	1286790	15.97	5.68
2013-14	1661173	1379259	17.64	7.19
2014-15	1840067	1439877	10.77	4.39
2015-16	1952395	1466049	6.10	1.82
2016-17	2172245	1564992	11.26	6.75
2017-18	2439296	1643983	12.29	5.05
2018-19	2652742	1686771	8.75	2.60
2019-20 (P)	2961243	1815377	11.63	7.62
2020-21 (Q.E)	2954080	1777222	-0.24	-2.10
2021-22 (A.E)	3242374	1899171	9.76	6.86

P = Provisional, Q.E = Quick Estimate, A.E = Advanced Estimates.

The GSDP at current price increased from Rs. 2954080 lakh during 2020-21 (Q.E) to Rs. 3242374 lakh during 2021-22 (A.E) registering an annual growth rate of 9.76 percent as against the previous year growth rate of -0.24 percent.

The real growth of an economy which is measured by the GSDP at constant prices is estimated to grow at 6.86 percent in 2021-22 (A.E). The GSDP at constant price in absolute amount is estimated at Rs. 1777222 lakh for 2020-21 (Q.E) and Rs. 1899171 lakh for 2021-22 (A.E).

4.1 Per capita Income (PCI)

The Per capita income is an average measure of income supposed to received by each individual persons, if the income of the State is divided among the population of the State. The PCI of the State for the year 2021-22 (A.E) is estimated at Rs. 130221.

Table 2: Per Capita

Year	PCI in Rs.	G.R in %
2011-12	53010	
2012-13	61225	15.50
2013-14	71510	16.80
2014-15	78367	9.59
2015-16	82466	5.23
2016-17	91347	10.77
2017-18	102003	11.67
2018-19	109198	7.05
2019-20 (P)	120871	10.69
2020-21 (Q.E)	119274	-1.32
2021-22 (A.E)	130221	9.18

P-Provisional, Q.E- Quick Estimate, A.E- Advance Estimates

5. National Sample Survey (NSS).

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics Nagaland has been participating in the socio-economic survey conducted national-wide by the National Statistical Office (NSO) since 1972. The NSS survey at the State level are conducted using scientific sampling techniques by the District Statistical Offices, followed by scrutiny, validation, tabulation, generation and publishing of reports by the Directorate. This informed database serves as a major source of information for formulating comprehensive planning in the country. The Department has published the State sample Report of NSS 73rd Round on 'Unincorporated Non-agricultural enterprises (excluding construction) and has completed surveys on the NSS 78th Round 'Domestic Tourism Expenditure' and 'Multiple Indicators'.



Shri L.Khumo, Honorable Advisor, Economics & Statistics releasing the NSS 73rd Round.

6. Civil Registration System (Vital Statistics)

Civil Registration of Births & Deaths is an integrated information system that generates primary legal, administrative and statistical information which benefits individual households, communities, Government institutions and Non-Government organisations engaged in various Socio-Economic and other human development activities. Vital statistics generated through registration of births and deaths is the primary data used for assessing population of a State at any point of time. The Department of Economics & Statistics (DES) has been functioning as the nodal agency for implementation of Registration of Births & Deaths since 1974 within the framework of Central Registration of Births & Deaths act 1969. Subsequently, model Registration of Births & Deaths Act Amendment Rule 1999 came into force w.e.f. 1.1.2000 with a view to strengthen and effectively monitor Civil registration system (CRS). There are 1455 registration centres functioning in the State as on 30th January 2022. Out of these, 1423 are in the rural areas, 32 in the urban. Registration centres in Medical Institution and have also been set up. The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 also envisage uniform procedure for registration of vital events throughout the country. Section 4(4) and 19(2) of the Act lays down that the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths in the State has to prepare an annual report on the implementation of the Act and submit the same to both Union and State Governments.

Number of Births and Deaths Registered

Sl.No	Year	Area	No. Of Births Registered	No. Of Deaths Registered
1	2018	Rural	34961	342
		Urban	12396	486
		Total	47357	828
2	2019	Rural	53095	802
		Urban	24611	1464

		Total	77706	2266
3	2020	Rural	28306	652
		Urban	17773	1857
		Total	46079	2509

The registration of Births decreased by -40 percent and Registration of Deaths increased by 10 percent in the State from the year 2019 to 2020 .

6.1 Number of births, deaths and infant deaths by sex, maternal deaths and still births registered during 2020:

Sector	Live Births			Deaths			Infant Deaths			Maternal Deaths	Still Births		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total		M	F	Total
Rural	14461	13845	28306	464	188	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban	8701	9072	17773	1375	482	1857	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	23162	22917	46079	1839	670	2509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sex Ratio at Birth (2020) :- 989 Females per 1000 Males

Infant Mortality Rate (2020) :- 0 Infant deaths recorded

Still Birth Rate (2020) :- 0 Still Births recorded

Maternal Mortality Rate (2020) :- 0 Maternal deaths recorded



With Dreams Unlimited for advocacy programme on Births and Deaths.

7. Index of Industrial Production (IIP).

Industrial Sector plays a vital role in the Economic development of the Country/State. The development in the Industrial sector is measured by means of a statistical tool called “Index of Industrial Production (IIP)”. This IIP shows the Macro Economic condition of the Industrial sector. It portray the magnitude of the industrial growth achieved over the previous month/quarter there by enabling the policy planner, economist, administrator and the research

scholar to analyse the industrial scenario in the short-run as well as in the long-run. It also specifically shows the contribution of the different industries toward industrial growth in the State/Country.

The scope and coverage of IIP is confined to registered Manufacturing, Electricity and Mining & Quarrying. At regular intervals, the Central Statistics Office has been shifting the base year. Presently, the base year for IIP is 2011-12. At the central level Central Statistics Office has been releasing the all India IIP on monthly basis with a time lag of 6 week. In the State of Nagaland, for the first time Directorate of Economics and Statistics has been compiling State IIP on monthly basis and released the State IIP data in the public domain on the 28th of every month.

The IIP data for the State till the month of October 2021 is presented below.

Table-3. Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (sectoral) (Base:2011-12=100)			
Month	General (Weight=1000)		
	2020-21	2021-22	Growth over the corresponding month of the previous year
April	58.4	119.6	104.9
May	73.7	102.0	38.3
June	148.7	112.6	-24.3
July	184.3	135.3	-26.6
August	202.3	195.5	-3.4
September	208.6	190.1	-8.9
October	185.0	127.1	-31.3
November	120.5		
December	90.6		
January	104.4		
February	108.6		
March	154.3		

Resource : Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

8. Housing Statistics.

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (NBO) has developed a robust, authentic and timely transaction of housing data for implementing efficient housing policies. The Ministry on a pilot basis has selected 3 (three) districts of Nagaland namely Kohima, Dimapur and Tuensang to collect Housing and Building Construction Statistics. Consultative meeting with district administration were held and training were imparted regularly to the Nodal officers of Municipal Councils and District Officials for effective collection of housing and construction statistics. Housing statistics and data on building construction materials for the year 2020-21 collected from Municipal Councils and Town Council has been transmitted to the Ministry of

NBO for bringing out the Building Construction Cost Index (BCCI) on Housing Statistics. Datas are being collected and uploaded to the Ministry's Website through BRIKS software for estimating Building Construction Cost Index (BCCI). On the basis of the report the combined average wage rate of labour during 2019-20 and 2020-21 in the three selected cities of Nagaland are given below:-

Table No. 4: Combined Average Wage Rate of Labour (Average Price In Rs.)

Sl. No	Type of Labour (Workers)	2019-2020	2020-21
1	Masson (First Class)	666	641
2	Masson (Second Class)	558	516
3	Carpenter (First Class)	666	666
4	Carpenter (Second Class)	558	550
5	Unskilled Labour (Male)	408	354
6	Unskilled Labour (Female)	387	337

During 2019-20, 62 nos. of residential building permits and 1 no. of non residential buildings permits were issued whereas during 2020-21, only 56 nos. of residential building permits were issued as seen in the table below.

Table No. 5: Total No. of Building Permits Issued during 2019-20 and 2020-21

Sl. No.	Districts	2019-20		2020-21	
		Residential	Non-Residential	Residential	Non-Residential
1	Kohima	17	1	13	0
2	Dimapur	45	0	43	0
3	Tuensang	0	0	0	0
	Total Permit	62	1	56	0

9. Training.

Training division in the Directorate has been established to develop and formulate need based training modules for enhancing human resource capacity of the Department. As part of strengthening the statistical system in the state, the training division conducted in-service training for officers and staff of the Directorate and District Statistics & Economics Officers and Staff on Office Procedure, Civil Registration System, Etiquette, Accounts Matter etc.

During 2021-22, under the support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) Scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the Department conducted various training programme as shown in the table below.

Table No. 6: List of Training conducted during 2021-2022.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Batch</i>	<i>Topic</i>
1.	Senior Level Officers	1 st Batch	Use of ICT in data collection and Statistical Analysis
2.	Senior Level Officers	2 nd Batch	Use of ICT in data collection and Statistical Analysis
3.	Senior Level Officers	1 st Batch	Training of Trainers for Statistical Data Analysis
4.	Senior Level Officers	2 nd Batch	Training of Trainers for Statistical Data Analysis
5.	Middle Level Officers	1 st Batch	Training on Sample Survey Techniques
6.	Middle Level Officers	2 nd Batch	Training on Sample Survey Techniques
7.	Middle Level Officers	1 st Batch	Training on estimation of SDP and DDP
8.	Middle Level Officers	2 nd Batch	Training on estimation of SDP and DDP
9.	Middle Level Officers	1 st Batch	Orientation training on social statistics including vital statistics
10.	Middle Level Officers	2 nd Batch	Orientation training on social statistics including vital statistics
11.	Statistical Staff	1 st Batch	Training on Basic Economic Concepts & Theory
12.	Statistical Staff	2 nd Batch	Training on Basic Economic Concepts & Theory
13.	Statistical Staff	3 rd Batch	Training on Basic Economic Concepts & Theory
14.	Statistical Staff	1 st Batch	Training on Computer Application for Data Analysis
15.	Statistical Staff	2 nd Batch	Training on Computer Application for Data Analysis
16.	Statistical Staff	1 st Batch	Training on Sample Survey Techniques
17.	Statistical Staff	2 nd Batch	Training on Sample Survey Techniques
18.	Statistical Staff	1 Batch	Training on Social Statistics
19.	Statistical Staff	1 Batch	Training on Demographic and Vital Statistics



Shri Neidilhou Angami, Director and Senior officers along with trainees under SSS scheme.

10. Price Statistics.

In the economic development of a Country or State, Price plays a very significant role. Analysis of data on prices is an important component in the monitoring of progress and health of an economy. Price is the prime mover of the wheels of the economy namely, production, consumption, distribution and exchange. Price affects the living standards of the society, regulates business profits and allocates the resources for the optimum output and distribution. Thus, it acts as a powerful agent of sustained economic development. Price Statistics is one most important economic data which influence and reflect the changes in economic activities. The changes in prices over a period of time can be estimated by the statistical device of Index Numbers of prices. Any abnormal changes in the prices can be checked by taking appropriate corrective steps by the Government.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) Nagaland, Kohima is collecting price data on retail prices of consumer goods, non-consumer goods and building materials on weekly basis in all the 11 district covering 13 urban price centres and 22 rural price centres.

The Whole Sale prices of essential commodities are collected from Dimapur urban price centre.

The Department is estimating the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Urban Non-Manual Employee (UNME) using the base year 1981-82=100. However, the old series was replaced with the new base year 2010=100 for estimating New Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Rural, Urban and Combined base on the National Sample Survey (NSS) 66th Round State Report of the Consumer Households Expenditure survey. Consumer price index (CPI) measures the relative change of price of a fixed set of goods and services consumed by a defined set of families in a particular area with reference to the base year. CPI numbers are widely used as a macroeconomic indicator of inflation, fixing salary and dearness allowance of the employees, used for monitoring price stability and also inflators/deflators in the national accounts estimates.

Table No 7: Consumer Price Index for Rural, Urban and Combined for the year 2020

General Index (All Groups)	100.00	142.65	100.00	136.30	100.00	138.29
Consumer Food Price Index	60.08	144.50	55.51	143.00	58.61	142.45

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

- The General Indices for the year 2020 for Rural, Urban & Combined are 142.65, 136.30 & 138.29 which show an increased rate of 42.65%, 36.30% and 38.29% respectively over the base year period. In comparison with 2019 indices at 127.95, 125.12 and 124.89, the indices have shown an increasing rate of 10.30%, 8.12% & 9.68% for Rural, Urban and Combined respectively.
- The Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) is the index showing the price movement of all the Food items (excluding the non-alcoholic beverages and prepared meals, etc) during the period. The CFPI for Rural, Urban & Combined are 144.50, 143.00 & 142.45 showing an increased rate of 44.50%, 43.00% and 42.45% respectively over the base year period. The CFPI has increased by 12.42%, 12.61% & 12.53% for Rural, Urban and Combined respectively over the 2019 indices.



Shri L.Khumo, Honorable Advisor, Economics & Statistics releasing the Annual Price Statistics

11. Village Level Development Indicator (VLDI).

VLDI highlights the availability and non-availability of basic amenities in the rural areas with the anticipation for systematic planning and to help the policies makers to formulate policies at the grass root level by providing quality data and information, to bridge the development gaps in the state and to pave way for inclusive system of planning in the state.

12. Survey on The Number of Villages in Nagaland 2021.

During 2021, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics conducted a survey on the number of villages in Nagaland with the cut off date as on March 2021 to ascertain the number of villages in the State, as there was lack of clarity on the actual number of villages in the State. In the survey a number of parameter on basic amenities like PHED water supply, Power, Govt. Schools, Govt. Health centers, etc. were also included to ascertain their availability in the villages.

12.1 Highlights of the Survey.

Nagaland has a total of 1355 villages with only 1 (one) uninhabited village as on March 2021. Out of the 1355 villages, 1280 villages are recognized by the Government of Nagaland and 75 villages are unrecognized. In addition to 1355 villages, Nagaland has a total of 111 hamlets.

Out of the 1355 villages, there are 1272 villages having village development board (VDB) and 83 villages without VDB.

A total of 1203 villages have Government schools and 152 villages without Government schools.

A total of 558 villages have Government health center and 796 villages are without Government health center.

A total of 1106 villages have water supply provided by PHE Department and 249 villages are without provision of PHED water supply.

1321 villages of Nagaland have electricity provided by the Department of Power, Government of Nagaland and 34 villages are still without electricity supply from the Department of Power.



Shri Sentiyanger Imchen, Addl. Chief Secretary and Smti. Kevileno Angami, Commissioner and Secretary releasing the Village Census Report 2021.

13. 7th Economic Census

The Economic Census is a complete count of all establishments within the geographical boundary of India including those in the unorganized sectors, which have a huge contribution in the Indian economy in terms of employment generation. It provides disaggregated information on various operational and structural variables, geographical spread/clusters of economic activity, ownership pattern, persons engaged, etc.

The 7th EC was launched in the State on 24th Aug 2019 and was slated for completion in three months. However, the field work could be completed only by 25th June 2020.

As per the provisional report, the total number of households surveyed during the 7th Economic Census is 4, 86,242. The Census captured 69,362 establishments, out of which 36,009 establishments (51.91%) are located in the rural areas and 33,353 (48.08%) number of establishments are in the urban areas.

There is a 20.98% increase in Residential /Residential cum Commercial/ Commercial and others compared with the 6th Economic Census. Out of the total establishments 69,362 in Nagaland, 18,193 number of establishments are under primary sector, 5,401 establishments are under manufacturing sector, 300 establishments are under Electricity, Gas and water supply, 1,411 establishments are under construction, 21,119 establishments are under trade and 14,095 establishments are under services sector.

The total number of persons employed captured during the 7th Economic Census was 1,38,852. In terms of percentage 48.37 percent consist of hired workers and the remaining 51.63 per cent are non-hired workers.

Out of the 69,362 establishments, 9,960 establishments are from the Government/ Public sector. 59,402 establishments are categorized as establishments in the private sector.



Director & Officers along with Officers from ESD Division, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, During the 7th Economics Census Meeting at the Directorate.

14. Gender Statistics.

Gender is an important criterion for socio-cultural analysis. The lack of sex-disaggregated data and statistics that make gender inequalities visible, especially around issues pertinent to inclusive and sustainable development has resulted in an incomplete picture of women's economic, political and social situations in the State. Therefore, the Department of Economics and Statistics has taken up the responsibility for collection and dissemination of data on gender issues and the reports are being published annually. The report focuses on eight major areas of women's status in Nagaland which includes demography, health, literacy & education, employment, participation in decision making, social obstacles in women's empowerment and other sex disaggregated data. Highlights of the gender report 2021 are:

14.1 Demographic & Related Statistics

1. Nagaland's population during 2001 was 19.90 lakhs which decreased to 19.78 lakhs in 2011 census. Census 2011 comprises of 9.53 lakhs females and 10.24 lakhs males. The ratio of female to male population stands at 48:52 as per census 2011. Percentage share of female population in rural areas is 48.46% and 47.60% in urban areas. The decadal growth rate of population in 2001 was 64.53 % which drastically declined to - 0.58 % during 2011. The decadal growth rate of female population for the corresponding years was 65.93 % and 1.16 % respectively.
2. During the year 2020, total number of births registered was 46079, out of which 22917 (49.73%) were female and 23162(50.27%) were male

14.2 Health and Related Sector

1. As per national health profile of India 2020, the Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births) of Nagaland during 2018 was 4 indicating better IMR as compared to national level at 32. The State IMR for male was 3 and 6 for female.
2. As per NFHS-5, Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) is 1007 and Child Sex Ratio recorded 945. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and under five mortality rate (U5MR) were 23.4 and 33 respectively.
3. In rural areas, delivery attention by untrained mid-wife and others plays a dominant role unlike urban areas where delivery mostly takes place in institutional or by Physician/Nurse and Trained Mid-wife. Institutional delivery in rural areas is only 29.73% as compared to 70.27% in urban areas. On the other hand, delivery by untrained mid-wife in rural areas is 63.59% as compared to 36.41% in urban areas
4. As reported by Nagaland State AIDS control Society (NSACS) during 2018-19, 40520 number of male clients and 44787 number of female clients (including pregnant women) were tested for HIV at ICTC Centers, of which 966 males and 985 females were tested HIV +ve
5. Under MCCD for 19 listed major causes, death by Infection and Parasitic Disease registered the highest i.e. 15.70% (30 nos.) which included 20 males and 10 females followed by Diseases of the Circulatory System registering 15.18% (29 nos).

14.3 Literacy and Education

1. As per 2011 census, literacy rate in Nagaland stands at 79.55 as compared to 66.60 during 2001 census which is an increase of 19.44 %. The female literacy rate has increased from 61.50 during 2001 to 76.11 during 2011. District of Mokokchung has the highest female literacy rate of 91 % on the other hand district of Kiphire has the lowest female literacy rate of 64 % indicating urgent government intervention to check the imbalances in the female literacy rate.
2. During 2019 -20, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for General Education at primary level for females and males were 165% and 163% respectively, GER for upper primary class were 79% females and 74% for males, at elementary level it was 119% for females and 116% for males and at secondary level and higher secondary level, it was 61% females and 55% males and 38% females and 34% females respectively.
3. Gender Parity Index in the state was 0.95 and 1.01 for primary and upper primary respectively and 1.04 for both secondary and higher secondary.
4. As per Directorate of School Education, drop-out rates for boys and girls in the primary level during the year 2019-20 was 4.84 and 3.8 respectively, at upper-primary level it was 4.46 for boys and 1.23 for girls, at elementary level it was 4.71 boys and 2.89 girls, at secondary level it was 28.37 boys and 27.16 girls and at higher secondary it was 12.27 for boys and 7.05 for girls. It is seen that dropout rate for boys is much higher than girls.
5. During 2020 result, the pass percentages of female and male students in HSLC were 76.51% and 77.87% respectively.

14.4 Participation in Economy

1. Census 2011 shows that the workforce participation rate for females is 44.7 % against 53.4 % for males. Rural sector has a better female workforce participation rate of 52.3% compared to urban sector which has only 25.9%. It is observed that there is a huge gap in rural and urban female workforce participation.
2. In the categories of workers, it is interesting to note that the percentage of female cultivators (65.2%) and agricultural labourer (7.3%) is more than their counterpart male cultivators (47.4 %) and male agricultural labourer (5.8%). On the other hand, female has less percentage of workers (24.4%) in other workers category as compared with male which has 45%.
3. Number of women employed in organized sectors has been steadily increasing over the years. During 2005-06, 18.23% and 35.02% of women were engaged in public and private sector which increased to 23.42% and 55.43% respectively during 2019-20. It is visible the women are ahead of men in private sector employment but are largely lagging behind in public sector employment. During 2019-20, female employment in public sector constituted 23.42%.
4. As per Employment Exchange Report, 36.04% of the total registration was women in 2014 which has increased to 45.58 % during 2020. District of Dimapur has the highest number of Women Employment registration.

5. As per PMIS Report, total female government employee comprised of only 22.46% of total employees during 2014 which substantially increased to 31.26 % in 2020 out of which 31.38%, 28.55%, 28.52% and 36.55% of female employees falls under the categories of class-I, class-II, class-III and class-IV respectively.

14.5 Participation in Decision Making

1. Participation of women electors in the State Assembly elections over the years has been very encouraging. During the 3rd State Assembly 1974, women voters were only 77.47% which have increased to 82.48 % in the 13 State Assembly Election (2018).
2. There were five women contestants as against 190 male contestants during the last 13 state assembly election. So far, no women contestants have managed to win a seat in the state legislative assembly.
3. Female participation (voters) in the Lok Sabha election has increased from 60.37 % in the 5th general election (1971) to 82.69% in the 17th general election (2019) as against corresponding male counterpart of 56.82 %(1971) and 82.44 %(2019).
4. During 2020, there were three female District judges as against total of 10 judges, five female junior civil judges as against total of 13 judges and four female senior civil judges as against total of 11 judges in the State.
5. As per the information provided by the rural development department, there were 2438 numbers of VDB women members and 12 VDB women secretaries in Nagaland during 2019-20.

14.6 Social Obstacles in Women's Empowerment

1. During 2020, 48 cases of crimes were registered against women in Nagaland. Dimapur district had the highest numbers of crimes (11 no. of cases) registered against women followed by Mon (10 no. of cases). Under crime head, murder and outraging of modesty recorded the maximum.
2. 11 cases of rape were registered during 2020. Most of the victims were in the age group of 10-14 years.

15. IT (Hardware & Software).

The main activities of the IT Section are:

- Repairing and maintenance of Computer hardware/networking.
- Maintenance of data warehouse.
- Monitoring and maintenance of Departments' Website and Social Media account.
- Management of Personnel Information Management System (PIMS)
- Management of Aadhar Based Biometric System.
- Monitoring, maintenance & repairing of IT hardware & Networks.
- Imparting IT Trainings.
- Monitoring of DARPAN Dashboard.

15.1 Activities undertaken during 2021-22:-

With an aim to improve the Statistical System of the State of Nagaland, the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has assisted the State with a Central Sector Scheme called "Support for Statistical Strengthening" – Statistical Application Software during the year 2021-22 viz.

1. Developing statistical modules for online price collection for estimating CPI/WPI/PPI.
2. Developing statistical application package for compiling local (village) level data for planning.

16. Monitoring Cell.

A monitoring cell has been set up in the Directorate to monitor, validate report and authenticate data generated by line Departments. It renders technical guidance to line Departments in data collection. The cell conducts quarterly coordination meeting to review the performance of Statistical personnel attached to line Departments.

17. Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS).

Indian Statistical Strengthening Project which initially started as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Govt. of India in 2010 was renamed as the Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) with the merger of schemes "Basic Statistics for Local Level Development" (BSLLD) in 2013-14. The Scheme has recently been declared as a Central Sector Sub- Schemes with 100% funding from the Centre.

The Objective of the Schemes is to strengthen the Indian statistical system by strengthening the capacity of the State Statistical System. The project aims at uplifting the level of collection, compilation and dissemination of timely and reliable official statistics thereby bettering the plan and policy formulation in the State and also to provide the data that would be required at the National Level.

The Department is currently implementing the second phase of Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) Project for 2021-2021. The activities are:

1. Study on Municipals waste management, in progress.
2. Survey on Minor mineral, in progress.
3. Training on Human Resource development.
4. Survey on Other services for improvement of SDP/DDP estimation, in progress.
5. Collaboration with universities (cost of cultivation studies in progress).
6. Digitisation of Library. Completed
7. Development of software module for CPI/WPI. Completed.



Consultative meeting with line department with Shri L Khumo, Advisor, Economics & Statistics Department and senior officers under Support for Statistical Strengthening Scheme.



Resource persons and participants during State Level Seminar.



District officials participating during District legal service programme



Sensitization of Village Registrars on Births and Deaths Registration



Department Field Staff with village functionaries during department surveys and studies





2021 Advent Christmas celebration programme with Rev. Neikko



Training on office procedures of Districts officials and Directorate Officers

18. Financial Statement.

Under the head of Account “3454” Budget allocation of the Department for the year 2021-2022.

Year	Development (Rs. In lakh)	Non-Development (Rs. In lakh)	Total (Rs. In lakh)
2021-2022	343	4229.29	4572.29

The detailed budget outlay of the Department during 2021-2022 under the Head of Account “3454” is given below:

Detailed Head-Wise Break-up of State Plan 2021-2022 (Rs. In lakhs)

Demand No. & Description : 46- Statistics

Code	Details Heads	Developmental	Non-Developmental	Total
REVENUE				
1	Salaries	0.00	4038.32	4038.32
2	Wages	0.00	25.03	25.03
3	Travel Expenses	0.00	30	30
4	Office Expenses	0.00	25	25
5	Rent, Rates & Taxes	0.00	7.50	7.50
6	Printing and Publications	0.00	58.20	58.20
7	Motor Vehicles	0.00	20.24	20.24
8	Other charges	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Computerization	0.00	10	10
10	Other Administrative Expenses	0.00	10	10
11	Training	0.00	5	5
	Total (Revenue)	0.00	4229.29	4229.29
Capital				
12	Major works	343	0.00	343
13	Minor Works	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total capital	343	0.00	343
	Grand Total	343	0.00	4572.29



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